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LIMITED.WATSON'S  
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(Registered).

A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT,  
GERMICIDE, ANTISEPTIC  
AND DEODORISER.

RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL

PROFESSION.

CHEAP, HARMLESS, CONVENIENT  
AND EFFECTIVE.

This DISINFECTANT possesses all the good properties of Carbolic Acid, but is IMMENSELY SUPERIOR in being NON-POISONOUS—even in its concentrated form, thus avoiding risk of accident—and in the facility with which it mixes with COLD WATER in any proportion. In its diluted state it will not injure, stain, or corrode the person, metals, furniture, cotton, linen, or woollen fabrics.

WATSON'S  
PURE CARBOLIC  
SOAP.

will be found most efficacious for the prevention of contagious diseases of all kinds.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.,

LIMITED,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
ONLY communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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The Daily Press.  
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LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 19th March, 1901

THE outrage perpetrated on Mr. REEK, of the Royal Naval Dockyard, is a new and serious development on the part of the Chinese rough. We are familiar with the stealthy attack from behind, with the big bamboo, by the Celestial footpad; we are aware, also, that the Cantonese bravo uses various disguised weapons, such as walking sticks made of iron, fans with solid iron cases, and other implements intended to inflict deadly injury; and we have often heard of them throwing pepper in the eyes of their victims; but this is the first time we heard of Chinese resorting to vitriol as a weapon of offence. The attack was, it is needless to say, most cowardly, and but for an instinct that he was the object of one, the victim would almost certainly have been deprived of his sight besides being disfigured. As it is, he will probably lose the sight of one eye, and has been severely burned on the face and head. The fact that revenge was the motive of the crime does not in the least mitigate the brutality of it. No provocation could excuse such an outrage, and the fact that the instigator of it hired another to perform the act he feared to commit does not, in any way, tend to lessen the offence. If convicted, both prisoners will be sure to receive a severe sentence, which they will have rightly earned. Now that we know that there are bad characters of the species which are ready to perpetrate violence, whether by way of open assault or secret murder to gratify revenge as well as for purposes of robbery, we hope that the law will step in with a strong deterrent, in the shape of flogging in addition to terms of imprisonment with hard labour. The sale of vitriol in small quantities should also be forbidden or limited to those who can show that they need it for a

specific purpose. Otherwise we may find the example of the prisoners in this case being adopted by others, and the offence of vitriol-throwing becoming as common here as it once was in London, Paris, and other Western centres of civilisation and crime.

It would be horrible to think that every coolie who took umbrage for a scolding or dismissal might invest a few cents in a little vitriol with which to blind his employer and thus to gratify his hatred and spite. We trust therefore that this article will be placed among the goods prohibited for sale by retail except to those furnished with a licence to deal in it. Means should be found to check so dangerous and dastardly a form of crime at its very first inception.

The special meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday was convened for a very important object, to consider what steps should be taken in view of the rapid increase of small-pox cases in the Colony, and there can be no doubt that the three resolutions carried on the proposal of Dr. CLEARY are dictated by common sense. The main difficulty of coping with such a disease in a large mixed population like that of Hongkong lies in the objection of the native section to submit to protective inoculation, though it is offered to them free of charge, and only involves the trouble of walking to the hospital where the vaccination is performed. The Sanitary Board has recommended the Government not only to announce free vaccination at the Tung Wa, Alice Memorial and Nethersole and Government Civil Hospitals, but also, as has been done before, to issue through the Registrar General posters and handbills calling the attention of the Chinese to the necessity of undergoing vaccination and to establish a system of house to house visitation by competent vaccinators, who are to offer to perform the operation wherever they call. This seems to us to be an excellent idea, though the house to house visitation must necessarily be a lengthy process unless a very large staff can be employed. It removes at least the excuse of loss of time on the part of the would-be patients through having to call at the hospitals, and the saving of trouble will no doubt induce many to undergo vaccination who would be prevented by mere laziness from offering themselves as subjects. It cannot, we fear, lead to a general vaccination, but it can vastly increase the number vaccinated, which seems to be the best step which can be taken at the present stage. As a matter of fact, the voluntary appearance before our local doctors of those wishing to undergo the operation have been very numerous indeed since it became known that small-pox was among us; but the Chinese population, of course, has hardly been touched as yet by the preventive measures. The Chinese death-rate has been 13 in 20, as compared with the European 2 in 9, and the proportion would be still higher if the disease were to assume epidemic form. With regard to the stock of vaccine, the Sanitary Board's recommendation that Saigon should be immediately communicated with for fresh supplies must be adopted at once, for our local output (which, we believe, there was at first an official reluctance to use) cannot cope with the demand. One fact is very clearly pointed to, and that is that we have not been sufficiently prepared in the past to deal with such emergencies as this—and no time should be lost in preventing a repetition of this failure.

Club Race No. 10 of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club will be held on the 24th March, over Course No. 21.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum last week shows that 514 non-Chinese and 164 Chinese visited the former institution, 205 non-Chinese and 2,260 Chinese the latter.

A Government Notification published yesterday says:—Information has been received from the Consul General for the Netherlands that all vessels arriving at ports of North-India from Hongkong are subject to quarantine on account of small-pox as well as plague.

We received yesterday from the Colonial Secretary's Office a copy of the following telegram from the Colonial Secretary, Singapore, to the Colonial Secretary, Hongkong, dated 17th March:—"No cases of plague at Singapore for 10 days. Clean bills of health issued."

It is proposed to hold an Oxford and Cambridge Dinner this year on the lines of that which was so successful last year, and a circular letter has already been sent out to known members of either University in Hongkong. The date fixed is the 30th inst., the day of the Inter-University Boat-race at home.

During the 24 hours ending at noon on Saturday there were reported four fresh plague cases and three deaths, bringing the numbers for the year up to 56 cases and 52 deaths (all Chinese). The Sanitary Board has also issued a return of the cases of small-pox in the Colony, from which it appears that up to noon on Saturday there were reported 33 cases (20 Chinese, 4 other Asiatic, 9 Europeans) and 16 deaths (13 Chinese, 1 other Asiatic, and 2 Europeans).

H.M. cruiser *Endymion* went out yesterday morning for some practice.

The Peking correspondent of the *N.C. Daily News* telegraphed on the 11th inst. that an Australian naval petty officer shot himself on Sunday, the 10th inst.

The practice match yesterday afternoon between H. Company, R.W.F., and the Hongkong Football Club, resulted in a win for the former team by two goals to one.

The new Japanese first class cruiser *Ise*, which successfully underwent her gun trials a short while ago, was to be taken over by the Japanese officers in the middle of this month and was to sail for Japan immediately.

A Tokyo despatch to the *Asahi* states that the famous Buddhist temple at Ikegami, near the capital, called the Honmonji, was destroyed by fire on the 9th inst. The main building and other buildings were reduced to ashes, but the treasure-houses were fortunately saved.

Native official news received in Shanghai from Tientsin states that there are 120 battalions stationed in different parts of the Kihli provinces who are drawing their monthly pay and allowance; and of this number, Li Hung-chang—who is their nominal chief as Viceroy of Kihli—intends to disband 30 battalions this spring in his retrenchment scheme.

At the offices of the Public Works Department yesterday afternoon Mr. G. J. W. King offered for sale by public auction one lot of Crown land, called "Inland lot No. 1,631, situated at Po Hing Fong and Upper Station Street, Taipingshan. The contents in square feet are 4,200, and the annual rent \$28. The upset price was \$10,500, but, competition keen and bidding brisk, it rapidly rose to \$14,500, at which price the lot was knocked down to Lee Chang Sin, who thus pays \$35 a foot to the land.

The case of King Lien-shan, the prisoner at Monte Fort, Macao, has apparently been forgotten by the general public, though his flight and arrest created no little excitement a year ago. However, it seems that King is for the present best off where he is, for he is now safe from attack by the anti-reform party's henchmen and suffers no hardships. Those who have seen him lately report that he is in enjoyment of good health. Until the reform party is at the head of affairs King will probably remain where he is, and he is indeed said to prefer so to do.

According to the *Universal Gazette*, a District Magistrate has already been sent to Honan to arrange for the reception of the Imperial party on the way to Peking, and for this purpose expenses some few tens of thousands of taels have been provided. According to one story, the Court starts back on the 1st of the 2nd moon. But according to others, the start will not be made till the middle of the 2nd moon. On the other hand, a certain high official is reported to have urged his brethren and nephews to hasten back to Kian, for the Empress is not willing to return to Peking.

An interesting experiment is being made in the southern Shan States with regard to the growing of wheat. It appears from a recent official report that, owing partly to the ignorance of the cultivators, and partly to an unfavourable season, the experiment in 1898-99 showed that, with careful cultivation, wheat could be grown, but financially the results were not satisfactory. Last year 5,000 lbs. of seed wheat were procured from the North-Western Provinces, and despatched to Kengtung. The result is said to be most satisfactory, for the total yield was 15,446 lbs. and 2,500 lbs. are estimated to have been destroyed by elephants and cattle. 3,500 lbs. were retained for seed-wheat and the rest sold to the Commissioner at Rs. 15 per 100 lbs. The cultivators were paid for the wheat at the rate of Rs. 6 per 100 lbs.

A telegram to the *Michi Nichi*, dated Tientsin, 9th March, states that the Powers had virtually decided to withdraw a portion of the troops as soon as the Northern ports were free from ice, the peace negotiations having made satisfactory progress, and to this end various German and French transports were sent to Taku for the purpose. Now, however, affairs in North China have again become somewhat disturbed owing to the Russo-Chinese treaty, and it is now understood that no troops will be withdrawn for some time yet. The matter may be finally decided in a week's time. The same paper states that bodies of mounted bandits have appeared in the neighbourhood of Mukden, and, laterly, the railway, which was nearing completion, has been destroyed by them at various places. Encounters with Russian troops have occurred at several places and some casualties on the Russian side are reported.

Mr. A. de P. Barros, purser on board the Canton steamer *Pocan*, was shot by a Chinaman on Saturday evening at Canton. We were able to glean the following details:—Mr. Barros left Shau-ken at half-past eight on the night in question to go back to the steamer, which was lying alongside the Company's wharf. When opposite the Custom House, only a few yards from the steamer, he was shot in the right leg, the bullet penetrating right through the leg. The night being dark, Mr. Barros could not recognise the man who fired the shot, and he escaped in one of the numerous lanes near by. The wounded man managed to get on board his steamer, and at once reported the matter to the captain, who sent for a doctor to have the wound attended to. The bullet was sent for at once. He pronounced Mr. Barros to be seriously but not dangerously wounded, but he appeared to be suffering intensely and was removed to the Government Civil Hospital. The bullet was found in his socks. It is thought that it was a case of revenge.

During the 24 hours ending at noon on Saturday there were reported four fresh plague cases and three deaths, bringing the numbers for the year up to 56 cases and 52 deaths (all Chinese). The Sanitary Board has also issued a return of the cases of small-pox in the Colony, from which it appears that up to noon on Saturday there were reported 33 cases (20 Chinese, 4 other Asiatic, 9 Europeans) and 16 deaths (13 Chinese, 1 other Asiatic, and 2 Europeans).

The British Naval Department has decided to increase the number of torpedo boats in the East, and it is publicly announced that twelve boats will be sent out in the course of this year. The vessels will be sent out in pieces by transports and will be put together in Port Arthur and Vladivostok. The total expenditure for this is said to be 318,000 roubles.

The connection between rats and plague is at present imperfectly settled. Indeed, as a home paper remarks, the experts are at issue as to the nature of the epidemic that ravages the rat tribe. At Cape Town the Government bacteriologist declares that the disease affecting the rats there is not bubonic plague at all; while other medical officers as unhesitatingly assert that the connection between the rat plague and the human evil is undoubtedly. The decision awaits the man and the microscope.

An Anglo-Chinese correspondent, writing home, speaks as follows of the threatened trouble in Corea last year:—Imitation is the sweet flattery, and Corea was not to be outdone by her big neighbour. It appears that the long-robed subjects of the Emperor of the Hermit Kingdom contemplated a rising *à la Boxer*, to exterminate all Christians and foreigners. Happily it has not come off, having been frustrated by an American missionary, who, while itinerating in the Whang-Hai province, got wind of the affair and wired to all his colleagues at Seoul, the capital (in Latin). Both the American and French Ministers waited on the Emperor, who let the lot out of the bag, at the same time disclaiming any participation in the matter. An edict was issued halting operations, and thus the matter stands. Had such an occurrence taken place, European war would probably have ensued, as both Russia and Japan would have poured troops into the "Land of the Morning Calm," resulting perhaps in an international typhoon.

There is no advantage, wrote the *Globe* last month, indeed, there is a serious disadvantage, in sailing under the English flag, for the rules under which ships must do no inflict on them conditions and expenses greater than those borne by the foreign vessels trading on the same lines in competition with them. During the month one line has handed down the English flag and hoisted the German, and there are rumours that another will soon follow suit. There is little question of any change in the personality of the shareholders or the owners of the ships when the transfer is made. The change is only made to make the conditions of sailing and the prospects of successful competition better. Recently it came out that when a ship belonging to a British owner was sold to a German, and sailed under the German rules, she cleared in profits £1,000 more a year. While, then, we hear of foreign Governments, and especially the Governments of Germany and the United States, offering every inducement to their own ship-owners and ship-builders in the shape of subsidies and easy conditions of sailing, we hear of nothing in England but stupid decisions against British shipowners in the Courts of Law and the fixing of onerous conditions of sailing by the Board of Trade. The hoisting of the German flag over the English mercantile marine is fast becoming a regular item of news.

THE VOLUNTEERS' NIGHT ATTACK.

CANCELLED YESTERDAY.

Yesterday there was to have been a Night Attack carried out by the Hongkong Volunteers, which was looked forward to with interest. It was decided, however, to cancel this arrangement. We have been requested to state that the reason for this was the unsettled state of the weather yesterday.

LONDON COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

HONGKONG CENTRE: EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The results of the examinations held in December last in connection with the London College of Music have been forwarded to me for publication, by Mr. E. Rainsford, Hon. Secretary, Hongkong Centre. The candidates in practical music were examined by Messrs. A. G. Ward and G. Grimber, and Master A. Galuzza, of the Royal College of Music, Naples. The Theory papers were sent to England for examination. In the following list, the schools to which the candidates belong, or their teachers, are denoted by letters placed after the name, thus:

Italian Concerto .....	(I.C.)
Mr. Emil Daneberg .....	(D.)
Mr. F. Dennerberg .....	(D.)
Diocesan Girls' School .....	(D.M.)
Mr. L. A. de Gise .....	(G.)
Miss Patterson .....	(P.)
Mr. A. G. Ward .....	(W.)

PIANO-FORTE PLAYING.

Advanced Senior Section—First Class.—C. Logan (I.G.), F. Shaw (W); Second Class.—I. Ley (W).

Senior Section—Honours.—A. M. Lee (L.)

C. Shelton Cooper (W); First Class.—E. Lewis (F.D.). Intermediate Section—Honours.—A. Lebed (W); First Class.—M. Rocha (L.C.), M. Jack (F.), D. Blather (W).

Elementary Section—Honours.—Edith Best (E.C.), J. F. Joseph (D), M. C. Burks (I.C.); First Class.—R. M. Martinez (I.C.), R. Ahwae (I.C.); Second Class.—E. Horan.

Primary Section—Pass.—F. A. Joseph (D), D. Ezell (D), N. Rodger (D).

VIOIN.

Elementary Section—Honours.—J. H. Lawrence (G); Second Class.—A. M. Noves (G.)

THEORY.

Scoring Pass Section—First Class.—S. Mehta (D); Second Class.—F. Shaw (W).

Intermediate Section—Second Class.—A. Alves (D).

Junior Honours Section—Pass.—C. Shelton Cooper (W).

Junior Pass Section—First Class.—Eliza Best (I.C.).

The Bellion Medal for girls is awarded to Miss F. Shaw, pupil of Mr. A. G. Ward; that for boys is not awarded.

Prizes are awarded to C. Logan, A. M. Lee, Lun, A. Lecturer, Edith Best, and F. A. Joseph for pianoforte, and to J. H. Lawrence for violin.

## TELEGRAMS.

## "DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

## FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

## THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

LONDON, 17th March, 8.20 p.m.

## THE TROOPS UNDER COUNT

## VON WALDERSEE.

A despatch was read in the Reichstag,

stating that Count von Waldersee now com-

mands 17,750 Germans, 14,050 French,

12,850 British, 9,000 Russians, 6,000

Japanese, 2,350 Italians, 1,600 Americans,

and 230 Australians.

## GERMANY'S EXPENSES IN CHINA.

The second reading has taken place in the

Reichstag of a Bill devoting 123,000,000

marks for the expenses of the German troops

in China. The Bill passed by a large

majority.

## MACAO.

## FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.&lt;/

## SANITARY BOARD AND SMALL-POX.

## SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 19th March.

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR JOHN CARRINGTON, C.M.G. (CHIEF JUSTICE).

The Criminal Sessions opened this morning. The following is the calendar:

1. Wong Po—murder.  
2. Tsang Shan, Sin Sheung and Chan Un—(1) robbery being armed; (2) receiving stolen goods.

3. Fong Chui—robbery being armed.

4. Chan Choi and Chu Yin Ki—(1) robbery being armed; (2) larceny in a dwelling-house; (3) receiving stolen goods (first prisoner only).

5. Li Muk Kwai—being a member of an unlawful society.

6. Li Kwei—being a member of an unlawful society.

7. Wong Fui and Li Hing—robbery.

8. Tai Luk, Ki Wing Sang, Li Kwei, and Lai Fui.

9. Fung San Chi.

10. Louis Aragnani.

## THE ARSON CASE.

The Attorney-General (the Hon. W. Meigh Goodman, K.C.) asked to be allowed to mention the case No. 9 on the calendar. It was a charge against a man named Fung San Chi for arson.

He had gone very carefully into the evidence and although he could well understand the Magistrate committing the case for trial, he had come to the conclusion that he could not ask the jury to convict on such evidence as he was able to lay before the court. Under these circumstances he had not considered it his duty to file a information, and therefore his Lordship might possibly permit the contents they went away. Both the complainants identified the prisoner as one of the robbers.

Evidence was then led. The jury found the prisoner not guilty, and he was discharged.

## POLICE COURT.

Monday, 19th March.

## BEFORE MR. HAZELAND.

## BREAKING A CONSTABLE'S TOOTH.

John Fagan, a constable on the U.S.S. Newark, and Carl O. Olsen, a cook on the U.S.S. Yorktown, were charged with disorderly conduct and assaulting the police on the 16th instant.

Both pleaded not guilty.

A second Indian corroborated the assault, but was unable to identify the defendants as the men who committed it.

For the defence, a machinist lately employed on the U.S.S. Bennington, stated that at the time the assault was alleged to have been committed the first defendant was sleeping in a chair in the Grill Room, and had been there for at least twenty minutes. Witness could not say anything as to the second defendant, whom he did not know. Following the sound of the police whistles, an American sailor, with his face covered with blood, rushed into the saloon, and dropped into a chair next to the first defendant. The latter, hearing the fusillade over him, jumped up, and, seeing the state the man was in, got a towel to wipe his face. He was doing this when the constables arrested him. Witness could not say that the man whose face was blood-covered was the second defendant.

His Worship discharged Fagan, but found the charge against Olsen proved, and fined him \$10 or three weeks' hard labour. The fine was paid.

## ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

An old woman from Tset Tze Mun, near Quarry Bay, was brought up on the rather uncommon charge of attempting to commit suicide.

On Saturday she lost several fowls, and being unable to recover them, appeared to have temporarily lost her reason. She rushed from her house in a perfect frenzy and threw herself into the harbour. She got out of her depth, and although quite a crowd of Chinese were watching her drowning struggles, not one stirred a hand to save her. Indian Police Sergeant G78 had his attention attracted by the crowd, and, running to the spot, saw the woman's peril. He unhesitatingly jumped into the water, and although he was big man, quite six feet four, the water almost reached his neck before he succeeded in grasping the drowning woman and drawing her ashore. He then took her to Shaukiwan Police Station.

His Worship bound the woman over in a personal bond of \$100 to come up for sentence if called upon, and instructed Inspector Robertson, of Shaukiwan, to bring the Indian sergeant a plucky conduct before the notice of Captain Superintendent May.

Evidence was then led.

The jury found both the prisoners guilty. His Lordship said that they in this colony must take care that the King's highways were safe for his subjects to walk along, and when ruffians attacked the King's subjects on his highway, beating them and robbing, they must be severely punished. The sentence upon the prisoners was that they each be imprisoned with hard labour for six years, and receive 20 strokes with the birch within one week of that date. It was lucky for them that they were not armed. If they had been their punishment would have been much more severe.

Abdool Khan, the constable who arrested the first prisoner, was complimented by his Lordship on the intelligence displayed by him in the matter.

The Chinese pawnbroker who accepted the watch and chain in pledge was reprimanded by His Lordship for the carelessness shown by him in the matter.

## TRIAD SOCIETY CASE.

Li Muk Kwei, charged with being a member of an unlawful society, pleaded not guilty.

The jurors were Messrs. J. A. Tarrant, J. H. Oxley, H. Albrecht, D. A. de Souza, E. Ahnt, A. M. Phillips, and A. H. Jammet.

The Attorney-General explained that the prisoner was accused of being a member of the Triad Society, and it was alleged that he was so on the 24th February last, when he was found to be in possession of papers relating to the Triad Society, and was thus guilty of an offence against the Ordinance.

Evidence was led.

The jury found the prisoner guilty.

His Lordship inflicted a sentence of four months' hard labour.

## ANOTHER TRIAD SOCIETY CASE.

Li Kwei, charged with being a member of a Triad Society at Kowloon on the 24th February, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

ALLEGED ARMED ROBBERY AT KOWLOON.

Tsai Luk, Ko Wing Sang, Li Kwei and Lai Fui were charged with being concerned in an armed robbery at Kowloon on the 23rd Feb.

The Attorney-General withdrew the charge against Li Kwei, who was accordingly discharged.

The other men pleaded not guilty, and they were ordered to stand by for the present.

The Court then adjourned.

## BEFORE HIS HONOUR T. SERCOMBE SMITH (ACTING PUISNE JUDGE).

## THE ARMED ROBBERY AT WANCHAI.

Chan Choi and Chu Yin Ki, who were charged with committing an armed robbery at Wanchai, pleaded not guilty.

The jurors were Messrs. John Galbraith, A. Goche, J. M. R. Xavier, W. King, G. Patton, H. P. White, and V. P. Musso di Perata.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., who prosecuted, said that on the 9th February four men, one armed with a revolver and the others with knives, entered the room occupied by a woman on the ground floor of a house at 76, Wanchai Road, her husband being absent at the time. The second prisoner kept guard at the door with a revolver, while the man who had been identified as the first, and the man who had been identified as the first, came into the kitchen and seized the prisoner, who was wearing a jacket and skirt, and seized her when she was about to speak. She shouted "Save life," and the second prisoner threatened to shoot her if she alarmed the people in the room above. She then told the man who had been identified as the first, that he was acting a lie, as Mr. Steel would say, the Procurator of the Crown would

have increased to twenty-four. Our readers may perhaps remember that during the last Parliament he gave occasion to a witty colleague to write the following lines:

"The weary Wair with questions drear  
The Notice Paper exams."

Surely there never was a wain."

That caused so man dan."

Mr. Weir will not, or cannot, realise that the asking of questions does not answer."

We're sure the Colonial Secretary and other Officials must be wearying for the return of Honourable Thomas, writes a correspondent who regards us the above, that they may again enjoy the pleasure of damming most of his questions.

The weary Wair with questions drear  
The Notice Paper exams."

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

**N**O. 2, GOMES VILLAS, DES VŒUX ROAD, Kowloon.  
Apply to— LINSTEAD & DAVIS.  
Hongkong, 19th March, 1901. [791]

TO LET.

**T**WO very spacious and well ventilated TWO-STORIED EUROPEAN RESIDENCES with GARDENS and TENNIS LAWNS, each containing 6 ROOMS, BATHROOMS and OUTHOUSES, in MACDONNELL ROAD, on Inland Lot No. 1,509.  
Apply to— TANG LAP TING,  
No. 18, Queen Street, Hongkong,  
or to MOK MAN CHEUNG,  
Butcher & Swire.  
Hongkong, 19th March, 1901. [792]

WANTED.

**A** CLERK, with thorough knowledge of BOOK-KEEPING. State Salary required.  
Apply to— C. Care of Daily Press Office.  
Hongkong, 19th March, 1901. [788]

**S**UPPLY of FRESH WATER to H. M. SHIPS at Hongkong. Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to NAVAL STORE OFFICE, Naval Yard. Tenders to be delivered on or before the 23rd instant.  
Hongkong, 19th March, 1901. [793]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

**T**HE Undermentioned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on THURSDAY,

the 21st March, 1901, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,

A SMALL ASSEMBLY OF JAPANESE WAR E.

Comprising—

VASES, ORNAMENTS, ENAMELLED WARE, TEA, COFFEE and BREAKFAST SERVICES.

FOLDING and FIRE SCREENS.

Also,

AN INVOICE of HEARTH RUGS.

TERMS OF SALE—As Customary.

V. I. REMEDIOS,

Anchorage.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1901. [794]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 14.

**T**HE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of CROWN LAND by PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at the Offices of the Public Works Department, on MONDAY, the 25th day of MARCH, 1901, at 3 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command,

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,

Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1901. [790]

Particulars and Conditions of the Letting by Public Auction, Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 25th day of MARCH, 1901, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land, at MacDonnell Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Reg. No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents.	Area in Hectares.	Uprate Price.
1	1,482	MacDonnell Road	78' 95" 16' 160' 11,562' 90' 2,800'			

FOR SHANGHAI AND CHINKiang.

THE Steamship

ELITA NOSSACK.

Captain Bruun, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight, apply to

EAST ASIATIC TRADING CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1901. [795]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT—POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"OCEANIEN."

Captain Schmitz, will be despatched for the above ports on or about MONDAY, the 26th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

G. DE CHAMPEAUX.

Agent.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1901. [796]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM TRIESTE, BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"MELPOMENE"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be discharged here unless notice to the contrary be given immediately.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Office of the undersigned before noon on the 23rd of March, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 24th of March, will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SANDER, WIELKE &amp; CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1901. [797]

## NEW ADVERTISEMENT

FOR SHANGHAI

THE Steamship

"LOONMOON," will be despatched for the above port on SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., at 4 P.M. This steamer has superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong, 19th March, 1901. [789]

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

WITH This Day Mr. E. JOCKERS, ceased to be a CLERK at our Office, and we don't hold ourselves RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT incurred by him.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

Superintendent's Office,

3, Queen's Building,

Hongkong, 16th March, 1901. [780]

THE GREAT EASTERN AND CALE-

DONIAN GOLD MINING

COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL

MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in

the above Company will be held at the Com-

pany's Office, Queen's Road, at NOON THIS

DAY (TUESDAY), the 10th March,

1901, for the purpose of receiving the Report

of the General Manager, with a Statement of

Accounts to the 31st December, 1900.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-

pany will be CLOSED from the 14th March

to 19th March, both days inclusive.

G. A. WATKINS,

CHAN A. FOOK,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1901. [718]

THE GREAT MUSICAL COMEDY.

THE FRENCH

MAID.

MONDAY NEXT,

FIRST TIME IN CHINA OF

THE GAY

PARISIENNE.

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Hongkong, 18th March, 1901. [782]

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GRAND STOKE REDUCED TO CLEAR FOR SUMMER.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1901. [796]

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Hongkong, 15th March, 1901. [749]

NOTICE.

TO THE PUBLIC AND OFFICERS OF

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MOJI, 17th January, 1901. [551]

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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS &amp; SON,

General Managers.

No. 45, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

Hongkong, 18th October, 1900. [502]

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1901. [788]

NOTICE.

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby

informed that their Goods are being landed

at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong

and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited,

and when delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be discharged here unless

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have left the Godowns, and all claims must

be sent in to the Office of the undersigned before

noon on the 23rd of March, or they will not

be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any

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Hongkong, 1st June, 1899.

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WOMAN'S WORLD:  
DOMESTIC AND SOCIAL.

BY EMINENT WOMEN WRITERS.

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THE SPINSTER OF YESTERDAY  
AND OF TO-DAY.BY MISS O'CONOR ECCLES.  
Author of *The Rejuvenation of Miss Semaphore*, &c., &c.

In speaking of the Spinster of yesterday and of to-day, our "yesterday" may be taken to mean the early days of the nineteenth century, though some of the conditions then general prevailed more or less till the end of the sixties or later. That there is a wide gulf between the unmarried woman as she was, and as she is, everyone admits, but perhaps in the gradual change of public opinion on certain subjects we scarcely realize how wide that gulf actually is. In her attitude towards life, towards men, towards work, towards her family, and most of all in the attitude of the world towards her, the modern spinster differs vastly from her foremother.

If any reader wishes to realize the position of the latter, he—or she—cannot do better than hunt up in some lumber-room a pile of ancient novels and out-of-date magazines, and peruse them. They will be found to reflect the general ideas of their time, just as the current literature of to-day reflects more or less accurately the ideas of our time. No popular author is, or ever was, likely to represent a sympathetic character as doing anything that would be a shock to generally received contemporary opinion.

When, as a child, we read and delighted in *Nicholas Nickleby* we hated Miss Fanny Squeers as in duty bound. Fanny, with her curl, her squat, her bad temper, her jealousy of more favoured mortals, and her odious figure, was an eminently un sympathetic figure. Moreover, to us, as apparently to Dickens, she appeared a fossil, an antique, a venomous sibyl person who made herself ridiculous by imagining that a young man could care for her. Her maturity was inferred on in contrast with the youth of Nicholas, and of Fanny's pretty friend Tilda. No doubt she was delectable and the Squeers family was not one into which any man would care to marry, but we re-read the book recently, and it was with a shock of surprise we discovered that the ancient Miss Squeers was a little over three and twenty! To-day when spinsters of eight and thirty marry princes, and widows of over forty are most in demand in the matrimonial market, Miss Squeers, weird as she was, is no longer worthy of notice.

The first thing that strikes us is the extreme sensibility ascribed to the heroine of yesterday. She shed tears on the smallest provocation. Her beautiful eyes were forever bedewed with moisture, and wherever she went the atmosphere must have been damp. The spinster of to-day does not weep copiously, or else she takes care that no one knows it. Her pillow is her sol confidant, and she has a way of affecting to feel less than she actually does.

The spinster of yesterday was exceedingly delicate. She was often consumptive. She was likely, at any time, to die of a rose in aromatic pain, or otherwise; so finespun was she.

The idea of eating a hearty meal, or of taking a ten-mile walk would have made her shudder. She lived on a strawberry, and was overcome by the slightest exertion. A waxen hothouse plant was the heroine with any pretensions to fashion, and her hardy country sisters in real life who admired her immensely, hated their own rosy cheeks and plump figures, wished to be wan and lily-like until by vinegar and tight-lacing they brought themselves within an inch of the grave, and so ruined their digestion as to linger on, pale-cheeked indeed, but, alas! red-nosed into the bargain.

Another prominent characteristic of the spinster of yesterday was that, to be pleasant, she had—at least in fiction—to be extremely young. Once she ceased to be young, she ceased, apparently, to be of any account, and she always began to be disagreeable. It was a point of honour that no heroine should be over sixteen, or, at the outside, seventeen. At twenty she was supposed to have drawn perilously near that period of "the rose and yellow leaf" when women, in novels are no longer interesting, a period which modern writers have pushed forward nearly two decades.

In or out of novels, no one worth mentioning falls in love with the girl of sixteen to-day. True, the factory girl starts a "young man" before she is in long skirts, but amongst the educated classes extreme youth is at a discount. Whether our grandmothers in their spinster days were more precocious than we, only our grandmothers—and perhaps our grandfathers—can tell, and they won't, because they like to keep up the fiction that they were perfect and do not care to say anything that might lead to awkward questions. Certain it is that at present sixteen may still be "sweet," but is indubitably silly. What modern man in his senses could pour his love, unless it were calf love, into the ears of Sweet Sixteen? Sixteen would listen incomprehendingly. Who could count on her to share his joys and sorrows, to understand his difficulties, to help him in his temptations? In mind Sixteen nowadays is almost a child, still undeveloped, full of the noblest possibilities it may be, but yet ignorant both of the world and of her own nature. Probably she imagines she has sounded the depths of both, but that only proves her immaturity.

The sole novel of recent years that has attempted to present an ultra juvenile heroine to the public, *The School for Scamps*, with its sequel *Robert Orange*, despite its undoubted cleverness, was unconvinced for that very reason. No one could feel that a girl of seventeen would have been a fit mate for Orange, nor that Bridget Perfecte, with all her gifts and graces, could at so early an age have attained the heights of womanliness, of wisdom, and knowledge that are attributed to her. When women, however clever and good, look back on themselves as they were at seventeen, they recognize the fact of their unawakened consciousness, their irresponsibility, their unfitness to take momentous decisions affecting their whole future life. What one likes and admires at seventeen or thereabouts is not necessarily what one likes and admires at seven and twenty, and today seven and twenty is the more important age. Yesterday seven and twenty was of no account. Seven and twenty,

heavenly, no self respecting spinster dared admit having reached that bound when so travelled returned to the living joys of youth.

Yesterday the theory held that no woman who had passed twenty-five could be, or had any right to expect to be, the heroine of a love story, in or out of fiction. As everyone wrote to that effect, it must have been the reflection of a popular theory. The plain heroine—or the heroine in her sixth lustre was not yet invented. There was then no appreciation expressed in literature of the charm that surpasses beauty and survives it, the personal magnetism that—in many women develops only with maturity. Though this was ignored, or at least was unexpressed, it was felt in their own depths by many. Thus we find that in all ages marriages took place that were not in accord with the spirit of the times, and that created a nine days' wonder.

In real life love has never been found to depend upon the youth of the beloved, though naturally youth is above all the season of loving. Helen, we are told, was past her prime when, for her sake, Troy town was laid in ashes. Dervorgilla, the Helen of Ireland, was forty when she died with Dermot McMurrough, the traitor king, who called in the English to his aid, and so led to the Anglo-Norman invasion. Nixon de Lenclos, chronicler, says, found a lover at eighty. Dr. Johnson's "Betty" was older than her husband. "Fat, fair, and forty" was the ideal female of that royal race, the Prince Regent. Disraeli's wife was much his senior. Charlotte Brontë was eight and thirty when she married. George Eliot was forty when she joined her life to that of George Henry Lewes, and when the exquisite love idyl of Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett opened, the lady of the poet's heart, his elder by some years, had left youth behind her. Though, of course, some of these notable women were not spinsters, the record goes to prove that youth was never a sine qua non with thinking people, never quite as essential in life as it was, and to a certain extent still is, in fiction.

When, as a child, we read and delighted in *Nicholas Nickleby* we hated Miss Fanny Squeers as in duty bound. Fanny, with her curl, her squat, her bad temper, her jealousy of more favoured mortals, and her odious figure, was an eminently un sympathetic figure. Moreover, to us, as apparently to Dickens, she appeared a fossil, an antique, a venomous sibyl person who made herself ridiculous by imagining that a young man could care for her. Her maturity was inferred on in contrast with the youth of Nicholas, and of Fanny's pretty friend Tilda. No doubt she was delectable and the Squeers family was not one into which any man would care to marry, but we re-read the book recently, and it was with a shock of surprise we discovered that the ancient Miss Squeers was a little over three and twenty! To-day when spinsters of eight and thirty marry princes, and widows of over forty are most in demand in the matrimonial market, Miss Squeers, weird as she was, is no longer worthy of notice.

The woman who is neither sensible nor virtuous, the woman unworthy of confidence, at all times found, and will find, means to gratify her propensity for it without a latchkey. Liberty never yet harmed the right-minded. Yesterday the good old Turkish it was prevalent that the only way to keep a woman from evil was to lock her up. Veiled faces and haromes being out of the question in a Christian country, a severe code of etiquette took its place. If the sack and the bawstring were too barbarous for use in Britain, the opinions of "the gentlemen" and of "the county" were brought to bear on rebels, and were almost as effectual in their way.

One crowning blessing in the life of the spinster of to-day is that she is under no such temptation to marry for a home and for freedom. Love alone need influence her choice. The world is before her, so she does not need to take a husband merely as an alternative, a relief from unendurable dulness. This is a state of things which must be as satisfactory to the bachelors as it undoubtedly is to the spinsters.

The man of yesterday was Tzar in his household, often benevolent, sometimes despotic, but always autocratic. He laid down laws which the womenfolk obeyed in trembling awe which public opinion compelled them to respect even in their secret soul they were so wickedly rebellious as to question their justice or wisdom.

Yesterday it was the most natural thing in the world that an unmarried woman should continue all her life to obey some one. First she was under the control of her parents, and at no time did this control relax. When she was forty, she was still treated as a child. When her parents died she was expected to obey her brothers one by one in the order of seniority.

Finally, if she survived her immediate family, respect for the fitness of things required her to submit herself to her oldest nephew. Only when all her male relations became extinct might she in fear and trembling, a few and trembling so evident as to invite the attention of the first sharp-sighted venturer to consult on her own account, a man of business, generally ill-chosen from lack of experience. If she had even a married sister it became the duty of the spinster to defer to her, as to a creature who had been found worthy, if not to be a man, at least to be a man's wife.

Yesterday, though Englishmen scouted the infidelity of the Pope, every male creature was a little pope to his female relations, and was free to publish the most outrageous bulls, not merely on questions of faith and morals to which Rome confines itself, but of taste and manners as well.

The modern man would not envy the priest. He finds it hard enough to decide as to his own faith, and morals, and taste, and manners, and thoughts of course—it contains easier—for easier—to settle such questions for others than for oneself, he sees, if dimly at times, that the persons concerned may often be the best judges of what they ought or ought not to do.

He realises that a capable, experienced woman may be as well able to decide for herself, as, say, her young spendthrift brother, and that probably in the end she will do nothing much more silly than her sister, who has the advantage of a man's advice. In fact nowadays the common humanity of women is admitted.

When in dear Miss Austen we read how the young ladies of Bath and elsewhere listed with bated breath and whisp ring humbleness, to the dicta of gentlemen whether elderly or young, when the modern man would be apt to characterize as "bores" and "prigs" we know not whether most to admire or pity them. The solemn pomposity of their instructors, their conscious superiority appeals to one's sense of humour, and the spinster of to-day cannot understand the emotions they seem to have excited in the well-guarded and severely-fled bosom of the spinster of yesterday.

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LONDON	SENTOR	Brit. str.	—	P. & O. S. N. CO.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 2nd April.
LONDON	BOMBAY	Brit. str.	—	G. M. Montford, R.N.R.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On or about 6th April.
LONDON	IDOMENUS	Brit. str.	—	P. & O. S. N. CO.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 16th April.
LONDON	AGAMEMNON	Brit. str.	—	P. & O. S. N. CO.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd April.
LONDON	AJAX	Brit. str.	—	P. & O. S. N. CO.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 30th April.
LONDON	TANTALUS	Brit. str.	—	H. Bleeker	MELCHERS & CO.	On 13th April.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	BYZANTIN	Brit. str.	—	Berg	MELCHERS & CO.	To-morrow, at Noon.
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL	ANNAR	Brit. str.	Dan. str.	G. W. Babot	MELCHERS & CO.	On or about 18th inst.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, CHAGEN, & BALTIMORE PORTS	BANCA	Brit. str.	Jap. str.	F. Davies	P. & O. S. N. CO.	On 21st inst., at 5 P.M.
MARSEILLES & LONDON	BINGO MARU	Brit. str.	Jap. str.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	MELCHERS & CO.	On 22nd inst., at Daylight.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANWERP, V. SPONE, &c.	ANNAM	Brit. str.	Fren. str.	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	P. & O. S. N. CO.	On 25th inst., at 1 P.M.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG	FREIBURG	Ger. str.	Fren. str.	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On or about 18th inst.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	MARBURG	Ger. str.	Fren. str.	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On or about 27th inst.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SAVOLA	Ger. str.	Fren. str.	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On or about 4th April.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	BAMBERG	Ger. str.	Fren. str.	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On or about 8th April.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SIRIJA	Ger. str.	Fren. str.	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On or about 15th April.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	CHINA	Aus. str.	Fren. str.	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	Today, P.M.	
TEISTE, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	GYMERIC	Brit. str.	Fren. str.	DODWELL & CO., LIMITED	Quick despatch.	
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUZ CANAL	ALBENGA	Brit. str.	Fren. str.	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On 21st inst.	
NEW YORK VIA SUZ CANAL	EMPEROR OF CHINA	Brit. str.	Fren. str.	DODWELL & CO., LIMITED	On 3rd inst.	
QUEEN ADELAIDE	TARTAR	Brit. str.	Fren. str.	CANADIAN PACIFIC E. CO.	On 29th inst.	
DOMIC	DOMIC	Brit. str.	Fren. str.	O. & O. S. S. CO.	On or about 10th April.	
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	NIPPON MARU	Brit. str.	Fren. str.	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.	
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	CITY OF PEKING	Brit. str.	Fren. str.	PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.	On 28th inst., at Noon.	
SAN DIEGO, &c., VIA MOUL, &c.	STRATFORD	Brit. str.	Fren. str.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 30th inst.	
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	ATLIE	Brit. str.	Fren. str.	GIBR. LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 21st inst., at 5 P.M.	
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	ROSETTA MARU	Brit. str.	Fren. str.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.	
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	TALYUAN	Aus. str.	Fren. str.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 9th April.	
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TRIESTE	Aus. str.	Fren. str.	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 21st inst., at Noon.	
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	BENCLUCH	Brit. str.	Fren. str.	GIBR. LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 21st inst.	
MOJI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	Fren. str.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at Noon.	
SHANGHAI	YAMAGUCHI MARU	Jap. str.	Fren. str.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 22nd inst.	
SHANGHAI	HUNAN	Brit. str.	Fren. str.	SIEGMESSEN & CO.	On 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	FLANDRIA	Brit. str.	Fren. str.	SIEGMESSEN & CO.	On 25th inst., at 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	LOOMOON	Brit. str.	Fren. str.	EAST ASIATIC TRADING CO., LTD.	On or about 5th inst.	
SHANGHAI	ELITA NOSSACK	Brit. str.	Fren. str.	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On or about 27th inst.	
SHANGHAI & CHINKIANG	OCEANUS	Fren. str.	Fren. str.	P. & O. S. N. CO.	On or about 30th inst.	
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CANTON	Brit. str.	Fren. str.	L. M. Wilmer, R.N.R.	Quick despatch.	
SHANGHAI & JAPAN	SOBRAON	Brit. str.	Fren. str.	O. Cappers	On 23rd inst.	
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIIGO & YOKOHAMA	KONIG ALBERT	Brit. str.	Fren. str.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 27th inst., at Daylight.	
TAIWANFOO	HIOHOW	Brit. str.	Fren. str.	T. Matsu	To-morrow, at Daylight.	
FOOCHOW VIA SWATOW & AMOY	ANTING MARU	Jap. str.	Fren. str.	K. Sudzuki	To-day.	
SWATOW, AMOY & TAIWANFOO	AKASHI MARU	Jap. str.	Fren. str.	K. Sobajima	On 24th inst.	
AMOY & SHANGHAI	MAIDZURU MARU	Jap. str.	Fren. str.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 27th inst.	
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY	KAIFONG	Brit. str.	Fren. str.	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 21st inst., at 4 P.M.	
CEBU & ILOILO	LOOMOON	Brit. str.	Fren. str.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th inst.	
MANILA	SUNGKIAH	Brit. str.	Fren. str.	DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO.	On 9th April.	
MANILA	TAIYUAN	Brit. str.	Fren. str.	P. & O. S. N. CO.	To-day, at 3 P.M.	
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	CATHERINE APCAR	Brit. str.	Fren. str.		On or about 26th inst.	
STRAITS, COLOMBO & BOEMAY	MAZAGON	Brit. str.	Fren. str.			

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Mar. 17. ONSANG, British str., 1,787. Young, Moji 11th March. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

Mar. 17. ELITA NOSSACK, German str., 1,241, Brund, Bangkok 9th March. Rice—E. A. TRADING CO., LTD.

Mar. 18. ABLIE, British str., 2,500. St. John George, Kobe 11th March. General—GIBR. LIVINGSTON & CO.

Mar. 18. KUTSANG, British str., 1,640. Bradley, Java 9th Mar., Sugar.—JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

Mar. 18. IVY, American ship, 1,000. Stedson, Shanghai 12th March. Ballard—ORDER.

Mar. 18. CHIYUEN, Amur str., 1,172. Jamison, Shanghai 14th March. General—CHINESE.

Mar. 18. PEYANG, German str., 951. E. Kohler, Wuhan and Chingting 12th March. General—SIEGMESSEN & CO.

Mar. 18. APENDAE, German str., 611. Lorenzen, Shanghai 14th March. General—JENSEN & CO.

## CLEARANCES.

## AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

## 18TH MARCH.

Toronto, American str., for Ningpo. Thales, British str., for Swatow.

Decades, British str., for Singapore. Lyceum, German str., for Shanghai.

Hainan, German str., for Chefoo.

Harlan, French str., for Hoichow.

Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.

## DEPARTURES.

Mar. 17. TAIYUAN, British str., for Moji.

Mar. 18. FLANDRIA, British str., for Canton.

Mar. 18. ENDYMION, British str., for practice.

Mar. 18. SEONG LEONG, British str., for Amoy.

Mar. 18. PAKHOL, British str., for Shanghai.

Mar. 18. CANON, British str., for Canton.

## VESSELS IN DOCK.

KOWLOON DOCKS—U.S.S. Isla de Luzon, U.S.S. Bennington, U.S.S. Yorktown, Lekin, S.M.S. Hertha, Hainan, China, Glenogle, Hainan, Tai On, H.M.S. Centurion, U.S.S. Newark, \*OSOPOLITAN DOCK—U.S.S. Concord, Honan, Ningting.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

## STEAM FOR SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

## STEAM FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIIGO &amp; YOKOHAMA.

THE Imperial German Mail Steamship

## "KONIG ALBERT."

OF THE NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Captain O. Cappers, due here with the outward German Mail about the 20th instant, will leave for the above places about 24 hours after arrival.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1901.

## "TRIESTE."

Captain Mitis, will leave for the above places on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SANDER, WIELER & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1901.

## FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

## "FLANDRIA."

Captain Lehman, will be despatched for the above port on FRIDAY, the 22nd inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight, apply to

SIEMSSSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1901.

## THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

## "MAIDZURU MARU."

Captain K. Sobajima, will be despatched for the above port on SUNDAY, the 24th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1901.

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AFRICA,

MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

## "PLASSY."

Captain C. F. Preston, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for Marseilles and London, on SATURDAY, the 30th March, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports.

All cargo for France and London will be conveyed direct without transhipment.

Cargo for Bombay will be transhipped at Colombo into the s.s. Maragon.

Parcels will be received

**VESSELS ON THE BERTH.**  
**OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

## OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	DATE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AJAX"	On 19th March.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PYRHUS"	On 29th March.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AN ENOR"	On 1st April.
GLASGOW	"ULYSSES"	On 11th April.

## HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON	"DEUGALION"	On 19th March.
LONDON	"STENTOR"	On 2nd April.
LONDON	"IDOMENEUS"	On 16th April.
LONDON	"AGAMEMNON"	On 23rd April.
LONDON	"AJAX"	On 30th April.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT.	"TANTALUS"	On 15th April.

(Taking Charge at London Rate).

For Freight, apply to

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
AGENTS Q. S. S. Co.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1901.

**VESSELS ON THE BERTH**

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOIS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

## NOTICE:

STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
COLOMBO-BOMBAY-ADEN-EGYPT,  
MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN  
AND BLACK SEA PORTS,  
LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX,  
PORTS OF BRAZIL AND IVERPLATE.

ON MONDAY, the 25th March, 1901, at  
1 P.M., the Company's Steamship  
"ANNAM," Captain Sellier, with Mails,  
Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this  
port for MARSEILLES via BOMBAY.  
This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with  
the R.R. Australia, which vessel takes on her  
Passengers and Mails having that port on the  
6th April direct to Suez, Port Said and  
Marselles.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for Lon-  
don as well as for Marselles, and accepted in  
transit through Marselles for the principal  
places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon.  
Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M.  
Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 24th  
inst. (Parcels are not to be sent on board;  
they must be left at the Agency's Office). Con-  
tents and Value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Com-  
pany's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1901.

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FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ  
CANAL

With Liberty to Call at MANILA.

THE Steamship

"GYMERIC"  
will be despatched for the above port about  
the end of March, 1901, and will be followed by the  
Steamship "RICHMOND CASTLE," "PATHAN,"  
"FERNDEENE," and "LOWTHER  
CASTLE."

For Freight, apply to  
DODWELL & CO. LTD.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1901.

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U.S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND  
HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

CITY OF PEKING (via  
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu)

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1901, at NOON.

Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu)

CHINA (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu)

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1901, at NOON.

Land Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

DODWELL & CO. LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1901.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA INLAND SEA  
OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

NISSHO MARU (via  
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu)

THURSDAY, MAR. 28, 1901, at NOON.

Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu)

AMERICA MARU (via  
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu)

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1901, at NOON.

Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu)

HONGKONG MARU (via  
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu)

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1901, at NOON.

Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu)

THE Twin-Screw Steamship

"NIPPON MARU"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE,  
INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA, and HONO-  
LULU on THURSDAY, the 28th March,

1901, at NOON, taking Freight and Pass-  
enger for Japan, the United States, and

Honolulu, 1901, at NOON.

THE Twin-Screw Steamship

"NIPPON MARU"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE,  
INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA, and HONO-  
LULU and call at HONO-  
LULU, and passengers are allowed to break  
their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to Eng-  
land, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic  
lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of  
the United States or Canada. Rates and partic-  
ulars of the various Routes may be obtained  
upon application.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embark-  
ing at San Francisco for China or Japan (or  
vice versa) within one year, will be allowed dis-  
count of 10 per cent. This allowance does not  
apply to through fares from China and Japan to  
Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to  
address in full; same will be received at the  
Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day pre-  
vious to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-  
tined to points beyond San Francisco to the  
United States should be sent to the Company's  
Office addressed to the Collector of Customs,  
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or  
Passage apply to the Agency of the Company,  
Queen's Building.

J. S. VAN BUREN,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1901.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOB MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"LONGSANG."

Captain Weigall, will be despatched as above  
on THURSDAY the 21st inst., at 4 P.M.

This steamer has superior accommodation for  
First Class Passengers, is fitted throughout  
with Electric Light, and carries a Doctor.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

General Managers

Hongkong, 14th March, 1901.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKO-  
HAMA.

THE Steamship

"BENCLUECH."

Captain Thomson, will be despatched as above  
on THURSDAY, the 21st inst.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1901.

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VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOIS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICE:

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

COLOMBO-BOMBAY-ADEN-EGYPT,

MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN

AND BLACK SEA PORTS,

LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX,

PORTS OF BRAZIL AND IVERPLATE.

ALSO

VESSELS OF BRAZIL AND IVERPLATE.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE

RAILROAD CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM

HONGKONG TO SAN DIEGO

AND SAN FRANCISCO

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND

HONOLULU.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS

TO JAPAN PORTS AND

HONOLULU.

THE UNITED STATES,

MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH

AMERICA, &c.

THE UNITED STATES,

MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH

AMERICA, &c.

THE UNITED STATES,

MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH

AMERICA, &c.

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MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH

AMERICA, &c.

THE UNITED STATES,

MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH

AMERICA, &c.

THE UNITED STATES,

MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH

AMERICA, &c.

THE UNITED STATES,

MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH

AMERICA, &c.

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## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The *Empress of China*, with the Canadian Mail, left Shanghai on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 7.30 a.m., and may be expected here to-day.  
The *Nippon Maru*, with the American Mail of the 9th ult., left Shanghai on Monday, the 18th inst., at daylight, and may be expected here to-morrow.  
The *Kong Albert*, with the German Mail of the 16th February, left Singapore on Friday, the 15th inst., at 2 p.m., and may be expected here to-morrow.  
The *Oceanian*, with the French Mail of the 22nd February, left Singapore Monday, the 18th inst., at 5 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 25th inst. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 10th January.

## MAILS WILL CLOSE.

## FOR DAY AND HOUR.

	Hongkong	Tuesday, 19th, 9.00 A.M.
Nagasaki	Padnarkar	Tuesday, 19th, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO	Doric	Tuesday, 19th, 10.00 A.M.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		Registration ... 10.00 A.M.
Macao	Heungshan	Letters ... 11.00 A.M.
Singapore	Anara	Tuesday, 19th, 1.15 P.M.
Singapore, Pusan and Calcutta	Catherine Apcar	Tuesday, 19th, 2.00 P.M.
Amyo and Shanghai	Ichang	Tuesday, 19th, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore	Desecation	Tuesday, 19th, 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Melpomene	Tuesday, 19th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amyo and Anping	Akashi Maru	Tuesday, 19th, 5.00 P.M.
Canton	Ponan	Tuesday, 19th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Yap, Fr. Wilhelmshafen, Lamgashabuht, Herberts-Hohe, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney	Nuentung	Tuesday, 19th, 5.00 P.M.

EUROPE, &c., India via Tuticorin. (Late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)

Kumchuk and Samshui

Yokohama and Kobe

Straits and Calcutta

Manila

Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne

Samrang and Sourabaya

Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Tacoma

EUROPE, &c., India via Tuticorin. (Late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)

Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra postage 10 cents.)

Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Tacoma

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA and VANCOUVER, B.C.

(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra postage 10 cents.)

Manila, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne

## TO-DAY.

Meeting of Shareholders Watkins, Ltd., noon.

Meeting of Shareholders Union Insurance Socy of Canton, Ltd., noon.

Performance of *The Belle of New York* by the Dallas Co., City Hall, 9 p.m.

## TO-MORROW.

Sale, Surplus Stores, Central Police Station, Messrs. Hughes and Hough, 11 a.m.

## COMMERCIAL.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

MONDAY, 18th March.

ON LONDON.— Telegraphic Transfer ... 1/11<sup>2</sup> Bank Bills, on demand ... 1/11<sup>2</sup> Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ... 1/11<sup>2</sup> Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ... 2/0<sup>1</sup> Credits, at 4 months' sight ... 2/0<sup>1</sup> Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight ... 2/0<sup>1</sup>

ON PARIS.— Bank Bills, on demand ... 2/50<sup>1</sup> Credits, at 4 months' sight ... 2/36<sup>1</sup> ON GERMANY.— On demand ... 2/03<sup>1</sup>

ON NEW YORK.— Bank Bills, on demand ... 48<sup>1</sup> Credits, 60 days' sight ... 49<sup>1</sup> ON BOMBAY.— Telegraphic Transfer ... 149<sup>1</sup> Bank, on demand ... 149<sup>1</sup> ON CALCUTTA.— Telegraphic Transfer ... 149<sup>1</sup> Bank, on demand ... 149<sup>1</sup> ON SHANGHAI.— Bank, at sight ... 52<sup>1</sup> Private, 30 days' sight ... 73<sup>1</sup> ON YOKOHAMA.— On demand ... 13 p.c. pm. ON MANILA.— On demand ... 12 p.c. pm. ON SINGAPORE.— On demand ... 11 p.c. pm. ON BATAVIA.— On demand ... 113<sup>1</sup> ON HAIPHONG.— Telegraphic Transfer ... 149<sup>1</sup> Bank, on demand ... 149<sup>1</sup> ON SAIGON.— On demand ... 2 p.c. pm. ON BANGKOK.— On demand ... 61<sup>1</sup> Sovereign, Bank's Buying Rate ... 93<sup>1</sup> GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael ... 52.25 LAE SILVER, per oz ... 28<sup>1</sup>

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

## THE GERMAN MAIL.

The Imperial German mail steamer *Kong Albert*, carrying the German mails with dates from Berlin of the 18th February, left Singapore on Friday, the 15th inst., at 2 p.m., and may be expected here to-morrow morning.

## THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. E. steamer *Empress of China* arrived at Shanghai at 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, and left again at 7.30 a.m. on Sunday for Hongkong, where she is due to arrive at 11 a.m. to-day.

## THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China steamer *Suisang*, from Calcutta and Straits, left Singapore for this port on the 13th inst., at 5 p.m.

The T. K. K. steamer *Nippon Maru*, with mails, &c., left Shanghai for this port on the 18th inst., at daylight.

The T. K. K. steamer *America Maru*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Honolulu, Yokohama, Inland Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai on the 15th inst.

## THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. steamer *Oceanien*, with the next French mail, left Singapore on the 18th inst., at 5 a.m. for this port via Saigon.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. steamer *Yavalo Maru* (Austrailian Line) left Manila for this port on the 17th inst., and is expected to arrive here to-day at 1 p.m.

## WO FAT &amp; CO.

SHIP CHANDLERS, SAIL MAKERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, NO. 11, LEE YUEN STREET, EAST.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1900. [207]

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

HONGKONG, 18th March.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	ISSUE VALUE.	PAID UP.	LAST DIVIDEND.	CLOSING QUOTATION.
BANKS.					
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	30/- div. 10% bonus for half year ended 31/12/00	\$53 p. c. pr. = \$500. London £59. 16s. 2d.
Bank of China & Japan, Ltd.	109,875	\$28	\$24	None	25/-
Do. Deferred	1,250	\$1	\$1		
National Bank of China, Ltd.	10,970 A	\$10	\$10	3/1 for 1899	\$25/- ex. div.
Do. Foundations Shares	20,035 B	\$10	\$10	3/1 at 2/1 = \$250 for 99	\$25/- ex. div.
				None	\$15, sellers
				1/50 fdr.	
MARINE INSURANCES.					
Union Ins. Society, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	\$50	40 p. ct. = \$20 for 1899	\$200, buyers
China Tradeins Co., Ltd.	24,000	\$93.33	\$25	10 p. ct. for yr. end 30/9/00 Int. T.L. 23 = \$1.50/2.81	\$35, sellers
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	5,000	\$210	\$225	F.T.H. 8.82 = \$1.50/2.81	180, sellers
Yangtze Ins. Assooc. Ltd.	8,000	\$100	\$100	\$10 = 10 p. ct. for 1897	\$118, sales
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$12 for 1899	\$150, sellers
Strait Insurance Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$100	\$20	5 per cent. for 1895	\$1.
FIRE INSURANCES.					
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	\$50	24 for 1899	\$291, sellers
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$20	3 for 1899	\$70.
SHIPPING.					
Hongkong, Canton and Macao S. B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1.20 for half year ended 31/12/00	\$331, sellers
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	4 p. ct. to account of 1899	\$1174, sellers
China & Manila S. S. Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$50	20 per cent. for 1899	\$60, sellers
	14,000	\$50	\$21	20 per cent. for 1899	\$80, sellers

Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd. 20,000 \$50 \$50 12 per cent. for year ending 30/9/00

China Mutual S. N. Co., Limited. 20,000 \$10 \$10 Int. of 10 per cent. on a/c. of 1890

Do. Ordinary. 20,000 \$10 \$10 Int. of 10 per cent. on a/c. of 1890

Do. do. 20,000 \$10 \$10 \$1.05 = 12 p. ct. for year ended 30/9/00

Star Ferry Co., Limited. 10,000 \$10 \$10 Int. of 5 per cent. on account of 1890

Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited. 2,000,000 \$21 \$21 23. 4s. sellers

REFINERIES.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited. 20,000 \$100 \$100 Int. of \$21 per share on a/c. of 1890

Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. 7,000 \$100 \$100 \$30 for 1897

Mining.

Pumjung Mining Co., Ltd. 60,000 \$10 \$10 None

Do. Preference. 30,000 \$10 \$10 \$1.20

Societe Fran. des Charbonnages du Tonkin. 16,000 \$250 \$250 None

Quema Mines, Limited. 300,000 \$25 25cts. None

Jelchi Mining and Trading Company, Ltd. 45,000 \$5 \$5 5 p. ct. for half year ended 31/12/00

Baub Australian Gold Mining Co., Limited. 200,000 \$21 \$21 1 s. sing. per share 12cts. 12th div. 1899

Olivers Freehold Mines, Limited. A 15,000 \$5 \$5 None

B 15,000 \$5 \$5 None

Great Western and California Gold Mining Co., Ltd. 110,000 \$1 \$1 None

Do. Preferences. 70,000 \$1 \$1 None

Docks, Warehouses, &c.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Limited. 12,500 \$125 \$125 10 p. ct. div. 14 p. ct. bonus, 31/12/1899

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and G. Co., Ltd. 30,000 \$50 \$50 Final 5 p. cent. on account of 1890

Wanchai Warehouse and Storage Co., Ltd. 2,000 \$100 \$100 Int. of \$14 Final for 1899 = 23 p. ct. for 1899

New Ancy Dock Co., Ltd. 6,000 \$61 \$61 22 per cent. for 1899

LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.

Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd. 50,000 \$100 \$100 Final 70 on account 1900

Kowloon Land & B. Co., Ltd. 6,000 \$30 \$30 \$1.30 for 1900

West Point Building Company, Limited. 12,500 \$50 \$50 Final 71.75 on account 1900

Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited. 12,000 \$50 \$50 125, sellers

Oriental Hotel, Manila. 7,000 \$50 \$50 80, ex. div.

Humphreys Eat. & F.